BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME. - KNOX'S reputation is established in all parts of the Union, and the number of strangers who procure hats at his establishment, when visiting the city, is really astonishing. Those who bey one buy again, and what is better to the purpose, they advise their friends to go and do likewise. This is the secret of the great roat to he store, and we advise all who wish to procure a first rate hat to "follow the crowd."

THE STRAW HAT SEASON .- Summer has burst upon us with torrid intensity, and, commencing so late, will probably be prolonged, so far as temperature is concerned, beyond the date of its termination in the Alma-nac. Genix would, therefore, surgest an inspection of his ample warm weather stock of Panamas, Straws, &c., which are now selling several per cent. ander his ordinary prices. Genix, 214 Broadway

HEALTH AND COMFORT.-The Zephyr Under Garments, to be had of RANKIN & RAY, 10t Bowery, are the most desirable articles of the kind in use. They ab-sorb perspiration, and are extremely light and elastic.

MARK THE FACT !- If public opinion and its profitable result, public patronaire, are any cruterion of value of an article, it is sufe to say that the Shirts made to order at the celebrated establishment of GREEN, I Astor House, are unequaled in New York. One word more— Punctuality in filling orders is a rule never broken there.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First CENTLEMEN'S SUBMER

quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linen
Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merine, Alpaca, and Luster do;
magie milled Cassimere, Merine, Bombazine and Drilling
Pautaloons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseilles
and other Vests, at our revial moderate prices.

WM. T. JERNINGS & CO., 231 Broadway,
American Hotel.

13 Citizens and strangers are invited to

il and examine the fine steek of Boots, Shoes and new rise of Gatters, for sale at the Bootmaker's Union, 32 assau st, where a large assertment can be found at retail 178 few. SUMMER BOOTS .- Gentlemen, who are

about starting on their Summer paints, should not fail to call in before doing so, at the establishment of Mr. Ebwin A. Brooks, 150 Fulton-st, and make a selection from his extensive assortment of hight and fashiomable Boots, Guiters, &c. His stock is of the very best character, and his charges are exceedingly cheap. Ladies about going in the country will find at MILLER's, in Canal-st, every article that can possibly be wished for, in the shape of Shoes, Boots, Gailers, Shippers & Re. for Indies, masses and children, low in price as any store in New-York. J. B. MILLER, 134 Canal-st.

THE CHEAPEST FRENCH LAWNS, BAREGES AND GINGHAMS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK—HTICH-oger & LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., are selling a very elegant c'reach Muslin for is a vard; full a vard wide and fast colors, beautiful figured and Chenev Bareges for is 6d; an excellent Gingham for is, and Sik Tisanes, Grenadines. Foulard Siiks, Silk and Linea Lis-ters, Poplins, &c. &c. at correspondingly low rates. A ters, Poplins, &c. &c. at correspondingly low rates. A large stock of Silk, Barege, Lanen, and Toil de Lyons Man-tillas, very cheap.

ELEGANT FRENCH BRIDAL CARDS AND ENvelops.—The subscriber would respectfully call the at-tention of parties requiring something truly elogant, to his beautiful style of Bridal Cards, Envelops and Wedding Boxes in the latest mode, 193 hm Eventhall, Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—The only perfect views of Niagara ever taken are now on exhibition at Whitfritust's Daguerream Gallers, 349 Broadwa, conner of Leonard-st. The duplicate set at the World's Fair is pronounced by the London Journal, "a perfect triumph of art." Admission free.

The Crayon Daguerreotypes are every day becoming more and more fashionable, they are really beautiful as works of art. Taken only at M. A. S. Root's Gallery, 363 Broadway, corner of Frankim-street, Process patented. ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE .- One of the

row of clegant three-story back Dwelling Houses, 156 East
Twentieth-st. near Second-avenue, built 18 months since in
the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements, including hot-air furnace, &c., being in the immediate vicinity of three stage routes, will be sold at a bargain,
the owner being about to remove to the country. Can be
asen at any time. Apply on the premises. Housekeepers, and all others, in want

of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warerooms, 150 Chisham-st., corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in ins line, ever ofered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Serew Bedsteads and Cots, wholesoic and retail. 198 in TaTh & Sè

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Sterestype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third-additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a tim face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the tase. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and exceed orders at their establishment, 8 North Williams-8, New-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type: New-York Courser and Ecquirer: New-York Daily Tribune; Roston Paily Journal, Boston Flag of Our Umon, Boston Pictorial Drawing-Koom Companion; New-York Organ, and others.

RICH & CO.'S IMPROVIMENT, ipatent sustained 9th January, 1951, in the Supreme Court of the U. S.)—ROFF, STEARING & CO., successors to C. RICH & CO., the only makers much United States of WILDER'S Foreproof Safes, with Rich's Improvement, have constantly on hand an assortment of various sizes, at the Depot, id Water-st. where may be seen numerous certificates of tests in Accidental Fires, the whole tests have the best to be seen as

various sizes, at the seem numerous certificates of tests in Academial Fires, the only tests to be relied upon.

ALMON ROFF. John G. Schards. A. S. Marvin. One of Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes which I purchased the 2d of June leve of A. S. Marvin. 120 Waterst., Agent for the Manifacturer, was exposed to the most intense heat during the late dreadful configration. The store which I occupied, it Broad-st, was entirely consumed, the safe fell from the second story about differented intense into the ecilier, and remained there forteen hours, and when found, I am told, and from its appearance afterward, should judge that it had been heated to a red heat. On opening it, the books and papers were found not to have be a touched by fire. I deem this ordeal sufficient to confirm fully the reputation that Rich's Safe has afready obtained for preserving its confects around all hazaris.

WILLIAM BLOODOODS, New York, July 2181, 1865.

New-York, July 21st, 1815

TRUTH AND TRUTH ONLY .- The day is past when the public would submit to be drugged with the supour ds of empiricism. Knapp's Health Restorative Botte, 's could never have obtained ealering except by their than restoration rests on facts, and those fact show that Ise Inda, estion, female complaints, disordered bowels that Ise Inda, estion, female complaints, disordered bowels weakness and or bitty, dyspepsa, want of appetite and low vershaless and or bitty, dyspepsa, want of appetite and low sparits, they are hereful comparison the best presented extant. General Depot, 26 Hudson st. 50 cts 3cf bottle.

A VALUABLE TONIC AND DIGESTANT .-The Oxegenated Bitters have received "core weights dersements than any medicine befor the public, expressing the names of distinguished persons and statem attesting the superiority of the medicine for the cure between the statement of the cure of

presing the tanger of the persons and statesting the superiority of the medicine for the cure of Dyapensia in all its forms.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.; A. D. Scavill & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; J. X. I. Coddington, 303 Houds, and 715 Broadway; E. M. Ginon, 127 Bowers, corner of Grand-st.; Hall, Ruckle & Co., 203 Greenwich-st.; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

AOSQUITO BITES .- RUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT will allay the unpleasant irritation caused by the bates of Mosquitoes, or any poisonous insect, in one minute. Principal Depot 319 Greenvich, corner of Duane at. Price 25 cents per bottle. Also by E. M. Geton, corner Howers and Grand-st.

NONE ARE SO DEAF " AS THOSE WHO WILL NONE ARE SO DEAN

NOTHERS "-This proverb is applicable to all "Deaf" persons who may have neglected to consult Dr. LUTENER,
ARIES, 371 Broadway, after the wonderful cures of deafness that are daily performed by han. His seccess as an Aurist is unprecedented, and his treatment unattended with pain or danger. Testimonials to be seen at his Ear Infirmary, 371
Broadway, where he can be consulted nersonally or by letter, daily, from a till 2. Fee \$1, unpaid letters refused.

To behalf of the "Hayward Rubber Co. Newark India Rubber Co., L. Cander, Ford Co., Shoe Associates, and Offices,"—A well known irresponsible individual, with a lawyer's cumming, shapes an advertisement to appear as if issued by the above parties. The words in behalf of "cummity relieves responsible parties from consequences of libel. The not true that I infringe Goodycar's patient—by goods are made by my own patents—nobedy uses the dynamic The Jury at Treaton, before Judge Griec, in the United States Court, triumphantly puts the scal used that stale falsehood. One of the issues tired by the Jury, charged me with issue Goodycar's patent, and the vertice and judgment was in my favor, and there was but one trial. I have if patents many of which are praised by the combination, and my sunts against Goodycar, Ford, Newars Co., "Union Co., and others, will be brought to trial as soon as possible. All published attacks and libels on the emailer from Wm. Judged, against whom I have substitute from Wm. Judged, and I thank the combination for advertising them.

Manufacturer of India Rubber goods, and sole owner of 17 patents in the rubber business. To In behalf of the "HAYWARD RUBBER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.-We have notreed an aftempt on the part of Day to involve ignorant mon in his law surfs, by a publication in which he has the daring to intimate that the causen published in behalf of the Shoe Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized We can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt sociation against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized, ie can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt it have their doubts speedily removed upon proof of their splication with Day in his infrargements, by purchasing or selting the purated acticle. When Day's services are re-nired in newspaper publishments for us, due notice will be

In behalf of N. I. R. Co. Ford & Co., L. Candee, Havered Rubber Co., and others.

RNLARGEMENT OF THE DATTERY.

Lyon his battery has enlarged—

With canistra you know it's charged;
And rowners of the deadliest kind
Is with his canister combined.

Just bring his battery to bear
Ou wall, floor, ceiling, wainscot, stair,
And you will find the insect train
All cut off by a coup de main.

Bed burs, and roaches still more tough.
He murders with a powder puff.

Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and Pills for destroying rats and mace, are for sale wholesale and retail the Broadway.

197 32 HALARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY.

See advertisement of BABBITT's

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, is selling elegant three-ply Carpetings 6s 6d., 7s. and 8s. per yard, beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 6s., 5s. and 6s. per yard. Tuffed Hearth Rug., 2ss., Euroseis Stair Carpet, 8s. or rand; Table Covers, \$2 to \$4; and good. Oil Cloths, 3s. to 4s. per yard, which are decidedly cheap.

HAMMOCKS !- LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hata, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales superior Mexican Grass Hainmocks.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1851 Persons about leaving the City during the Summer nonths can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving

months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassanats, opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance.

For California.
We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribine for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early this morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

The Legislature.

The Senate yesterday passed quite a number of bills, among which were the one in relation to Police and Justice Courts in the City of New-York; abolishing all tolls on Railroads; providing for the repayment of moneys paid to the Mariners' Fund by certain merchants under protest; to divide the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York and make the Twentieth Ward; appropriating \$30,000 for the benefit of the New-York Volunteers. The College Appropriation bill was also passed after an ineffectual attempt to prescribe the Central College at McGrawville.

In the Assembly the larger portion of the Session was spent in discussing the Canal bill, which was finally passed as it came from the Senate. The Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading without amendment. The bill to amend the Code of Procedure was passed, and a motion to order the Anti-Gambling bill to a third reading was tabled.

Popular Education in this City.

Mayor KINGSLAND, in the Message which accompanied his inauguration, took occasion to speak of the expenditures for the support of public schools in this metropolis as enormous, so great in fact, and so certain inordinately to increase as to render probable a revulsion of popular feeling which would seriously injure the cause of universal education. The means by which the Mayor proposed to obviate this danger was to put the schools again under the control of the Corporation, by which they would be managed more economically and wisely.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this suggestion was and is wholly impracticable. The people cannot be brought to assent to it. The Schools and the Alms House were formerly subject to the Corporation, that is to say, to the chances of party intrigue and the gracious care of Ward politicians and office seekers. After long and baleful experience this was changed, and these most important departments of our municipal affairs removed out of the political arena. The change has been tried and is generally regarded as beneficial. Indeed, we venture to say that could a good plan be devised for taking the entire business of the city away from mere partisan influences and disposing of it as these two departments have been disposed of, an overwhelming majority would at once pronounce in its favor. That experience would only confirm the decision. no impartial man would deny who for ever so short a time has seen a little behind the curtain of our city government, no matter which party is uppermost.

This assertion of the Mayor's that our schools are enormously expensive, being an imputation upon the Board of Education, required an answer at their hands. It has received it, and in the most conclusive manner, from a Committee of that Board appointed specially to report on the subject. The Report, which was drawn up by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, has just been published. It considers the matter in every aspect, and leaves not the shadow of a foundation for the Mayor's charge.

It is true that the annual cost of our public schools (last year the appropriation was \$531,000, though the actual expense of the Common Schools was but \$275,000.) amounts to a large sum of money, but it should not be forgotton that New-York is a populous city, nor that since the establishment of the present system of management, very considerable enlargements have been made in the scale of the education given .-But in order to settle conclusively the question at issue, it is necessary to inquire what effect the present system has had upon popular instruction, what is the actual expense of this system, and also what is its relative expense compared with our population, the value of real and personal property, the number of persons of an age to be taught in the schools, the number actually taught, with the expense of schools in other cities of the Union, in the rural districts of this State, and with the expense of our own private schools. On all these points except the expense of schools in the rural districts, the Board present most abundant and unquestionable statistics, and even on that they have facts which suffice, they tell us, to show that our schools are economically conducted in comparison.

But the most natural parallel is that with other cities, and this fully decides the controversy in favor of the Board. In Boston the average expense of the common and higher schools is \$2 35 to each person in the population : in New-York it is 78 cents ; in Boston the rate to each pupil attending school is \$18 57, in New-York it is \$9 91. If the Common Schools are taken alone the FOWLERS & WRILS, Phrenologists result is similar. In Philadelphia for in-

of the population is 81cents, in New-York 53 cents : in Philadelphia the rate per pupil attending school is \$8 11, in New-York it is \$6 86. And comparing the expense in New-York, with the average in the other principal cities of the Union the conclusion is the same. In the other cities it averages 85 cents to each person of the population, in New-York only 53; to each scholar attending 89 04, to New-York 86 86. And the same is the case taking the expenses in their relation to taxable property, and if we contrast our public with private schools giving an equally good education, the superior economy of the former is even more strikingly manifested.

The report also goes at length into the expense and usefulness of the Free Academy, but there it is not necessary to follow it. The main point to be established beyond denial is that our system of Free Common Schools, with all its efficiency and excellence, is a cheap, economically managed system. That is now demonstrated. and we presume we shall not again hear that it is enormously expensive, and ought to be taken into the fatherly care of the Corporation.

Congressional Apportionment.

Several typographical and other errors having occurred in the following Apportionment Table, as it appeared in yesterday morning's Tribune, we republish it with corrections.

Dists. Whig. Opp. 1.735 2,099

Pop'n, '50. Vote, Gov. '50,

LQueens37,0421,735	2,0
1 Queens 37,042 1,735 Richmond 15,066 919 Suffolk 36,826 1,775 Kings, except Brook'n& William'h (11,263 410	2.3
Kings, except 11.263 410	5
Total	5.8
H.City of Brookiyn 96,8505,187	4.6
and the second of the second second	8
	4
3d 10,3551,105 5th 22,6911,071	9
8th 34.4131,708	1.4
Total	4,33
IV. 4th Ward N. Y23,350 345	1.3
IV. 4th Ward N. Y. 23, 250 345 6th 24,699 360 10th 23,316 1292 14th 25,206 1.629 Total 96,571 2,527 V.11th Ward N. Y. 43,772 1.148	1.1
14th	1,3
Total96,571 2,527	5,00
V.11th Ward N. Y43,7721,148	1.55
15th 22,564 1,584 17th 43,780 1,685 Total 110,116 4,417	1.63
Total 110.116 4.417	4.09
VI 7th Ward N V 32.697 1.490	1.30
12th 28,244 1,002 Williamsburgh 30,786 1,147	1.0
Williamsburgh30,7861,147	3.44
Total	1.67
VII. 9th Ward N. V	1.68
Total 93.562 3.549	3.36
VIII.12th Ward N. Y 10,453 382	45
VIII.12th Ward N. Y. 10,453, 382 (8th 31,557, 1,359 19th 18,463, 798	1,04
Total 18,463 2,539	9.15
Total	3.81
IX.Westchester 58.261 3,437 Rockland 16.962 685 Putnam 14.138 795	1,39
Putnam14.138 795	1,25
Total	6,46
X.Orange	1.81
Total 89 933 5 419	6.00
XI.Uister	4,65
Greene	2,85
Total92,511 6,640	7,48
XII.Dutchess 58,992 5.074 Columbia 43,073 3.796	5,22
Total102,0658,870	9,00
XIII Rensselaer	5.64
XIV.Albany	6.46
XV Washington 44.750 4.185	2.78
Warren	1,90
Hamilton 2,188 146 Saratoga 45,646 4.326	3,93
Total	8,91
XVI Essex 31.148 2.318	1.63
Clinton	2.43
Total 96,297 5,962	5,77
XVII St. Lawrence 68.617 3.481	4.89
Herkimer	4,05
Total 106.861 6.329	5,91
XVIII.Fulton. 20,171, 2,107 Montgomery 31,992 3,020 Schenectady 20,054 1,732 Schoharie 33,548 2,831	2.10
Schenectady 20.054 1,732	1.46
Schoharie33.5482.831	3,23
Total	9,62
XIX.Otsego	5.02
Total	7.81
XX.Oneida	8,33
VVI Changenger 40 311 2 745	4.04
Cortland 25,140 2,305 Broome 30,660 2,661	2,06
Broome	2,60
Total96,1118,712	3,44
XXII.Madison. 43,072 3,378 Oswego 62,198 3,944	4.76
Total105,2707,322	5,20
XXIII Jefferson	5,75
Lewis	7,76
Total92,6176.523	6,10
XXIV.Onondaga	4.72
XXV.Cayuga 55,458 4,853 Wayne 44,953 4.080	3.86
Total	5,59
VVVI Ontario 43 017 4.036	2,75
Seneca. 25,441 1,932 Yates. 20,590 1,865	2,16 2,06
Total99.9487,833	6.98
VVVII Townkins 38.746 3.344	3,47
Tioga. 24.880. 1.915 Chemung. 28,821 1.976	2.33
Chemung28,8211.976	2,61
Total	9,56
XXVIII.Livingston. 40,875 3,967 Steuben. 63,771 4,423	5,17
Total 104.646 8,390	7.73
VVIV Monroe 87,650 6,715	5.17
XXX Allegany 37,808 3,249	3,10
Wyoming 31,981 2,788 Genesee 28,488 3,049	2,11
Total	6,85
XXXI. Ningara	2.58
XXXI. Niagara 42,260 3,309 Orieans 28,501 2,635	2,41
Total	5,07
XXXII.Erie	5,2
XXXIII Cattaraegus38,9502,955 Chautauque50,4934,766	3,3
Total89,4437,721	6,1
	No.

INDIANA .- In the VIIIth District, David Brier, of Fountain county, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by a Whig District Convention at Lafayette. W. K. Rochester, who recently declined to run for Congress, presided over the Convention, and a most acceptable series of Resolutions were adopted. Daniel Mace is the Opposition candidate, and the Free Soilers of Tippecanoe county recommend Samuel A. Huff to the support of their party, but it has not yet been ascertained whether he has accepted.

The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis, on the 1st of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia or some othe country.

GEORGIA .- In the IIId (Owen's) District Hon. A. H. Chappell has been nominated as the 'Union" candidate for Congress. He was formerly in Congress, and has occupied quite a prominent position in Georgia politics.

ECLIPSES.-There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 12th and the morning of the 13th, which will be visible in this City, and on the morning of the 28th there will be an Eclipse of the Sun on its northern limb, which will also be

stance, the cost of these schools per head GLANCES AT EUROPE ... No. XX. LYONS TO TURIN Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune

Turin, (Italy,) June 20, 1851. Lyons, though a French city, and the seeand in the Republic, wears a sad, disheartened aspect. In '91 a stronghold of decaying Lovalty. it is to-day the very focus of Democratic Socialism, being decidedly more 'Red' than Paris — Here is concentrated the Sixth Military Division of the French Army, under chiefs not chary of using the sabre and bayonet, and with instructions to apply efficient poultices of grape and canister on the first palpable appearance of local inflammation. Should Louis Napoleon be enabled to override the Constitution and prolong his sway, it is possible that, by the aid of the act of May 31st, 1850, whereby more than half the Artisans of France are disfranchised, the spirit of Lyons may in time be subdued, and parsans of 'Order' substituted for her present Socialist Representatives in the Assembly; but should the popular cause triumph in the ensuing that triumph is as temperately and forbearingly emoved here as was that of February, 1848. I vons is now undergoing one of those periodi

cal revulsions or depressions which are the necessary incidents of the false system of Industry and Commerce which the leaders of Commercial opinion are bent on fortifying and extending .-Here, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone is concentrated a population of nearly 200,000 weaving and dying Silks, while the residue in good part busy themselves in collecting and buy ing the raw material or in exporting and selling the product. But it is not best for themselves or for mankind that 100,000 Silk-workers should be clustered on any square mile or two of earth if they were distributed over the earth's surface. in communities of five to fifty thousand souls-it the raw Silk were grown in the various countries wherein the fabrics are required, where the climate and soil do not forbid, and taken there to be manufactured where they do-the workers would have space, air, activity, liberty, development, which are unattainable while they are cooped within the walls of a single city. If thos Silk-weavers, for instance, whose fabrics are consumed in the United States, were now located in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, &c. instead of be ing mainly crowded into Lyons, they would there obtain many of the necessaries of life at half the price they now pay for them, while the consum ers of their fabrics would pay for them in good part with Fruits. Vegetables, Fuel, &c which because of their bulk or their perishable nature, they cannot now sell at all, or can only sell at prices below the cost of production. No matter the Silks were held in money a fifth, a fourth, or even a third higher than now, the great body of our consumers would obtain them much cheaper, estimating the cost not in dollars but in days' la bor. The workers on both sides would be benefited, because they would share between them at least threefourths of the enormous tax which Commerce now levies upon their Industry through the sale and resale of its products, to distribute among its importers, shippers, jobbers, retailers and lackeys of infinite variety. The bringing to gether of Producer and Consumer, where Nature has interposed no barrier, so that their diverse needs may be supplied by direct interchange, or with the fewest possible intermediates, is the simple and only remedy for one of the chief scourges under which Industry now suffers throughout the world

. Very true,' says Vapid, 'but this will regulate itself '-Will it, indeed ! Be good enough to tell me how! All the potent individual agen cies now affecting it are attached by self-inter est to the wrong side. The Capitalists, the Employers, the Exporters, engaged in the Silk trade, all own property in Lyons, and are naturally anxious that the manufacture shall be more and more concentrated there. The Shipper, the Importer, the Jobber of our own country, has a like interest in keeping the point of production as distant from their customers as possible Very often have I been told by wholesale merchants, "We prefer to sell Foreign rather than Home-made fabrics, because the profit on the former is usually much greater." This consideration is active and omnipresent in Trade gen erally. The sole interest subserved by Direct and Simple Exchanges is that of Labor; and this, though greatest of all, is unorganized, inert, and individually impotent. These Silk-Weavers of Lyons are no more capable of removing to Virginia or Missouri and establishing their business there than the Alps are of making an American tour. Our consumers of Silks, acting as individuals, cannot bring them over and establish them among us. But the great body of consumers, animated by Philanthropy and an enlightened Self-Interest, acting through their single efficient organism, the State, can make it the interest of Capital and Capacity to bring them over and plant them in the most eligible localities among us, and ought immediately and persistently to do so. The inconveniences of such a policy are partial and transitory, while its blessings are permanent and universal.

A RIDE ACROSS THE ALPS.

Railroads are excellent contrivances for dispatch and economy; Steamboats ditto, and better still for ease and observation or reading : Steamships are to be endured when Necessity compels : but an old-fashioned Coach-and-Four is by no means to be despised, even in this age of Progress and Enlightenment. While I stay in Europe I wish to see as much land and to waste as little time on blue water as possible. So I turned aside at Lyons from the general stream of Italy-bound travelers-which flows down the Rhone to Avignon and Marseilles, thence em barking for Genoa and Leghorn,-and booked myself for a ride across the Lower Alps by dili gence to Turin. And glad am I that my early resolve to do so was not shaken. The European, but more especially French.

diligence has often been described. Ours consisted of a long carriage, divided into the coupe or foremost apartment, directly under the driver and with an outlook on each sale and in front over the backs of the horses; the middle apartment, which is much like the interior of our ordinary stage-coach; and the rumble or rear apartment, calculated for servants or other cheap travelers. Two-thirds of the roof was covered with a tun or two of baggage and merchandise and in front of this, behind and above the driver's seat, is the basquette, a single seat across the top, calculated to hold four persons, with a chaise top to be thrown back in fine weather and a glass front to be let down by night or in case of rain. I chose my seat here, as affording the best possible view of the country. At 8 P.M. precisely, the driver cracked his whip, and four good horses started our lumbering vehicle at a lively pace on the road to Turin, some two hundred miles away in the south-east

The road from Lyons to the frontier is one of the best in the world, and traverses a level, fertile, productive country. I should say that Grass Wheat and the Vine are the chief staples. A row of trees adorns either side of the road most crowded into a width of not more than eight or

of the way-not the trim, gaunt, limbiess, skeleons which are preferred throughout Central France, but wide-spreading, thrifty shade-treeswhich I judged in the darkness to be mainly Black Walnut, with perhaps a sprinkling of Chestnut, &c. Through this noble avenue, we rattled on at a glorious pace, a row of small bells jingling from each horse, and no change of teams onsuming more than two minutes, until we reached the little village on the French side of the houndary between France and Savoy, some fifty miles from Lyons. Here our Passports were taken away for scrutiny and rise, and we were compelled to wait from 2j till 5 o'clock, as he Sardinian officers of customs would not begin to examine our baggage till the latter hour. At 5 we crossed the little, rapid river (a tributary of the Rhone) which here divides the two countries, a French and a Sardinian sentinel standing at either end of the bridge. We drove into the court of the custom-house, dismounted, had our baggage taken off and into the custom-house, where half a dozen officers and attendants soon appeared and went at it. They searched rigidly, but promptly, carefully and like gentlemen. In half an hour we were pronounced all right; our diligence was reloaded, and, our passports havng been returned, we rattled out of the village and on our way, in the sunshine of as bright a June morning as I ever hope to enjoy.

-France is a land of plains, and glades, and gentle acclivities; Savoy is a country of mountains. They rose before and around us from the moment of our crossing the boundary-grim, ugged and precipitous, they formed a striking ontrast to all of Europe I had hitherto seen Phroughout the day and night following, we were rarely or never out of sight of snow-covered ian atmosphere from the streets of this sunny metropolis, at a distance of some thirty miles hundred miles, and not one acre in thirty within sight of it can ever be plowed. Yet the mountains are in good part composed of limestone, so that the narrow, sheltered valleys are decidedly fertile; and the Vine is often made to thrive on the steep, rocky hill-sides, where the plow could not be forced below the surface, and where an ox could not keep his footing. Every inch of ground that can be is cultivated; little patches of Wheat, or grass, or Vines are got in wherever there is a patch of soil, though no larger than a cart-body; and far up the sides of steep mountains, wherever a spot is found so moderately inclined that soil will lie on it, there Grass at least

Human Labor, in such a region, fully peopled, is very cheap and not very efficient. The Grape is the chief staple and Wine must be the principal and probably is the only export, at least one-third of the arable soil being devoted to the Vine Wheat is pretty extensively sown and is now heading very thriftily, but I suspect the average size of the patches is not above a quarter of an acre each. The Grass is good; and not much of it cut yet. Indian Corn and Potatoes are generally cultivated, but in deplorable ignorance of their nature. At least four times the proper quantity of seed is put in the ground, neither Corn nor Potatoes being allowed more than eighteen between the rows, making the labor of cultivation very great and the chance of a good yield

-I think I saw quite as many women as men at work in the fields throughout Savoy. A girl of fourteen driving a yoke of oxen attached to a cart, walking barefoot beside the team and plying the goadstick, while a boy of her own age lay at length in the cart, is one of my liveliest recollections of Savoyard ways. Nut-brown, anbonneted women, hoeing corn with an imple ment between an adze and a pick-axe, (and not a bad implement, either, for so rugged an unplowed soil.) women driving hogs, cows, &c. to or from market, we encountered at every town 30 much hard, rough work and exposure is fatal to every trace of beauty, and I do not remember to have seen a woman in Savoy even moderately good-looking, while many were absolutely re volting. That this is not Nature's fault is proved by the general aspect of the children, who, though swarthy, have often good forms and fea-

We drove into CHAMBERY, the capital of ancient Savoy, about 9 A. M. This is a town of some fifteen thousand inhabitants, pleasantly situated in the valley of a much larger tributary of the Rhone than that we crossed at the boundary, and with a breadth of arable soil of perhaps two miles between the mountains. No where else in Savoy did we traverse a valley even half a mile wide for any distance. Here is an old ducal palace, with fine spacious grounds, shrubbery, &c. The road from Geneva and the Baths of Aix to Turin comes down this valley and here intersects that from Lyons. We were allowed twenty-five minutes for breakfast, which would have been very well but that the time required for cooking most of the breakfast had to come out of it.

There was enough and good enough to eat, and (as usual throughout all this region) Wine in abundance without charge, but Tea, Coffee or Chocolate must be ordered and paid for extra. Even so, I was unable to obtain a cup of Chocolate, the excuse being that there was not time to make it. I did not understand, therefore, why I was charged more than others for breakfast, but to talk English against Freach or Italian is to get a mile behind in no time, so I pocketed the change offered me and came away. On the coach, however, with an Englishman near me who had traveled this way before and spoke French and Italian, I ventured to expose my ignorance as follows:

Neighbor, why was I charged three francs for breakfast, and the rest of you but two and a

· Don't know-perhaps you had Tea or Coffee. 'No, Sir-don't drink either.'

'Then perhaps you washed your face and hands.

Well, it would be just like me. ·O, then, that's it! The half franc was for

the basin and towed. 'Ah, oui, oui.'-So the milk in that cocoa-nut

was accounted for.

- Our road, though winding constantly among mountains, was by no means a rugged one. On the contrary, I was surprised to find it so nearly level. Three or four times during the day we came to a hard hill, and usually a yoke of oxen. an extra horse or span, stood at the foot, ready to hitch on and help us up. Of course, we were steadily rising throughout, but so gradually and on so capital a road as to offer little impediment to our progress. A better road made of earth I never expect to see. Every mile of it is plainly under constant supervision, and any defect is instantly repaired. The only exception to its excellence is caused by the villages, which occur at an average of ten miles apart, and consist of fifty to two hundred poor dwellings, mainly of stone, huddled chaotically together along the two sides of the road, which is twisted and turned by them in every direction, and often

ten feet. It is absolutely unpossible that two carriages should pass each other in these narrow, crooked lanes, and dangerous for even a pedestrian to stand outside of a house while the driigence is threading one of these gorges.

There is no town except Chambery on the whole route from Lyons to Turin ; but we passed about noon through a village in which a Fair was proceeding. I did not suspect that two thousand people could live within ten miles of the spot, yet I think fully two thousand were here collected, with half as many cows, asses, hogs, &c., which had been brought hither for sale, and about which they were jabbering and gesticulating. Dealers in coarse chip hats and a few hindred fabrics were also present; but it looked as if sellers were more abundant and eager than buyers. It was only by great effort and by the most exemplary patience that our driver and guard were enabled to clear the road so that we passed through without inflicting any injury. - Wilder and narrower was the gorge, nearer

and bleaker rose the mountains, steeper and more palpable became the ascent, keener and crisper grew the air, as the evening tell upon us pursuing our devious way. The valleys were not only insignificant but widely separated by tracts through which the road had with difficulty and at much expense been cut out of the mountain side without infringing on the impetuous torrent that tumbled and foamed by our side; and even where little valleys or glens still existed it was clear that Nature no longer responded with alacrity and abundance to the summeas-of human industry. The Vine no longer clung to the steep acclivities; the summer toliage of the lower val leys had given place to dark evergreens where shrubbery could still find foot-heid and sustenance. The snow no longer dodged timorously behind the peaks of distant mountains, show ing itself only on their northern declivities, but stood out boldly, unblendingly on all sides, and seemed within a musket-shot of our path. From slight depressions in the brows of the overlangcliffs, the streamlets leaped hundreds of feet in silvery recklessness, falling in feathery foam by our side. I think I saw half a dozen of these cascades within a distance of three miles. At length, about 10 o'clock, we reached the

foot of Mount Cenis, where sinuosity of course could avail us no further. We must now face the music. Our five tired horses were exchanged for eight fresh ones, and we commenced the slow. laborious ascent of some six or eight miles. Hu man habitations had already become scattered and infrequent; but we passed three or four in ascending the mountain. Their inmates of course live upon the travel, in one way or anoth or for Sterility is here the inexorable law. Vet our ascent was not so steep as might be expected, being modified, when necessary, by zig-zags from one direction or one side of the chasm we followed to the other. The horses were stopped to breathe but once only; elsewhere for two hours or more they pursued their firm, deliberate, decided though slow advance. The shrubbery dwindled as we ascended and at length disappeared, save in the sheltered gorges; the snow came nearer and spread over still larger spaces at length, it lay in heavy beds or masses, halt melted into ice, just by the side of the road and on its edge, though I think there was none actually under the wheels. Finally, a little before one o'clock, we stood on the summit, and the moon from behind the neighboring chill burst upon us fully two hours high. Two or three houses stood here for the use of travelers, around them nothing but snow and the naked planet. Before us lay the valley of the Po, the great plain of Italy.

Six of our horses were here datached and sent back to the Savoy base of the mountain, while with the two remaining we commenced our rapid and dashing descent. The mountain is decidedly steeper on this side than on the other; it is only surmounted by a succession of zig-zaga-so near each other that I think we traveled three miles in making a direct progress of one, during which we must have descended some 1,500 feet. Daylight found us at the foot of the mountain, and at 8 o'clock, A.M. we were in Turin.

Doath of General Uminskie. The celebrated Polish General UMINSKI

ied at Wiesbaden on the 16th of June. He was one of the most prominent actors in the last Potish Revolution, but for several years had lived ingreat retire ment at Wiesbaden. He was born in the year 1780, in the Grand Duchy of Pesen. As early as 1794 he commenced his military career, as a valenteer under Kosciusko, When the Poles were summoned to new efforts for freedom by Dombrowski, in 1806, Uminski was among the arst to take-up arms. He formed a Polish Guard of Honor for Napoleon. fought at Dantzick, rec aved a wound at Dirsch by a Prussian Court Martial. His sentence was not executed, however, as Napoleon threatened repasals. In the war against Austria he commanded Dombrowski's advanced guard, was made Colonel, and formed the 10th aussar-regiment, which signal ized itself at Mosaisla, in 1812, and at whose head he was the first to enter Moscow. In the retrest he saved the life of Ponyatowski. At the battle of Leipsic, where he acted as Brigadier-General, he was again wounded and taken prisoner. After the disso lution of the national army of Poland, he extered into the Polish-Russian service, but soon chained his discharge, and lived in retirement in Posen. though without intermitting his efforts for the free dom of Poland. In the year 1821 he helped to found a patriotic unica, was arrested after the accession of Nicholas I., and in the year 1926 sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the fortress of Glogau. Es caping from this in 1831, he went to Warsaw, and took part as a common soldier in the battloof Wawse. The next day he was made General of Division. On the 25th of February he beat Diebitsch at Grodno. and distinguished honself in several other battles. Outlawed and hung in effigy at Kosen, he found an asylum in France. The remainder of his subsequent life he passed in Wiesbaden. Urranski was alsoknown as a writer on military affairs. Those who knew hirs in the laster years of his axile, are loud in their praises of the sweetness, benevolence, and disnity of his character. He will be long remembered for his devotion to the cause of Polish liberty, and the people, who in future times shall struggle for the same boon, will gain new encouragement from his

gioriaus example. AMENDMENT OF THE CITY CHARTER. A bill is now before the Legislature, so amending the City Charter as to allow the Common Council to hold monthly sessions of eight days duration, or as much longer as the members may be willing to serve the City gratis. The increased number of days would be but six. This, we think a decided improvement, as it will-do away with all special ser-

-A motion has been made to aid a clause to the bill, providing that the Mayor shall in three days nominate to the Board of Aldermen a person for the office of Chief of Police. This is another more in the right direction, and we ardently hope the measure will become a law. Our police system is becoming too bad-and we fear it will not be bettered until a change is made in the head officer of the department. It is true that some vigor and life were infused into the Police force, and if our Mayor persists in refusing to do his duty, the Legislature should pass this act, which is designed to compel him to nominate a successor to the present incumbent of the office of Chief We are opposed to bringing politics into our police system, and care not to what faith a new man beiong, so that he prove & tive, energetic, independent and honest